THE RIGHT OF SEARCH

[FOM THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.] The correspondence on this subject between Lord Palmerston and the late Minister to Great Britain, is exceedingly full and interesting

We present below the principal points in each efficial communication. I. Lord Palmerston writes to Mr. Stevenson acknowledging the receipt from him of two notes, complaining of the search and detention on the coast of Africa of the U. States vesse Douglass by H. B. M. brig 'Termagant,' Lieut Sengtam. Lord Palmerston acknowledges that the detention of a U. S. slave-trading vessel is in the abstract irregular,' but alleges a special agreement between the commanding officers of H. M. ships on the coast with commander Payne, of the U. S. Navy, for searching and detaining rlops found trading in slaves, and proceeds to the proof that the Douglass was a slave-trading

II. Lord Palmeraton again writes to Mr. Stevenson acknowledging the receipt of a note complaining of the seizure and detention of the schooner 'lago' by the 'Termagant,' and of the schooner 'Hero' by H. B. M. brig 'Lynx.' He again a knowledges that British cruisers have no right to search and detain U. S. vessels, even r are engaged in the slave trade, but again refers to the agreement which was entered into March 11, 1841. He states that such cases cannot occur again, as the Admiralty had sent positive orders to her Majesty's cruisers not justifiable. again to detain or meddle with U. S. vessels en-

gaged in the slave trade.
III. Mr. Stevenson informs Lord Palmerston that he shall annedately lay before the U.S. Government his Lordship's letters. With regard to the alleged special agreement, however Mr. Stevenson says be has no other information

than that confiamed in his notes.

IV. Lord P. writes transmitting to Mr. Stevenson a copy of the agreement entered into between Capt. Tucker of H. B. M. shoop Wolverme, and Lieut, Payne of the U. S. ship of

V. The British Secretary again writes to Mr. Stevenson acknowledging the receipt of his note demanding indemnity for the detention of the brig Mary, sailing under American colors. He proceeds to show that the vessel was a Spanish vessel, and that the U. S. flag was tastely hoisted as a protection, which he conit should not b ..

VI. L. rd Palmerston, in reply to a complaint from the American Manister, of the seizure and and detention of the merchant ship Susan, says that his Government does not claim the right to search American merchantmen, and it such cases have occurred they were irregular and cannot occur again. But he alleges there is an essential difference between s. a ching a vessel and examining her papers to see if she acknowledge that the rights of the U. States to things and not to words,' and perceiving the d scussion and that right of search which almost other for the suppression of the slave trade, r vessels to be engaged in undertakings which her laws punish as piracy.

expressing his surprise at the ground assumed by the late British Secretary, and denying the right asserted in his last communication se nature of the right claimed is to board nd detain all ressels for the purpose of ascertaining by an examination of their papers their are entitled to the protection of the flag of the country under which they sail. The distinction attempted to be made between the right of arch and the right of visitation for this purpose, is declared to be wholly fictitious; and indeed the latter is thought to be more odious can only be tried by the country within whose concludes: on or on board of whose ships on the scena the offence may have been vo mostled. The slave trule, he says, is not cognizable under the law of nations. Although prohibited by most notions and declared to be piracy by their laws, it is yet not an offence against the public law : and cannot be enforced by the onlinery sitution, detention, or other search as taight be if it was piracy by the law of nations.

it therefore unnecessary to adopt it or deny it. Lord Palmerston's error consists, he thinks, in assuming the necessity and expediency of the power as a proof of its existence. The principle British cruiser the exclusive judge of the national character of vessels sailing under the U. The United States, moreover, cannot be held responsible for the conduct of other na- enda tions who seek to cover their infamous traffic by the fraudulent use of the American flag.

son in reply with a 'most unfeigned respect for the rights, honor and independence of the U. States.' He shows that the decision of the British authorities, to which Mr. Stevenson reno weight. The confession of our Minister that the slave trade is extensively carried on under the fraudulent use of the American flag. is regarded as justifying the whole claim of the British government. It constitutes that reason-Bottsa government. It constitutes that reason- tries upon principles consistent with the interest able ground of suspecion which the law of na- and honor of both. tions requires in such case. The admitted fact of this abuse creates the right of inquiry. Lord Aberdeen renounces all pretension on the part of the British Government to visit and search American vessels in time of peace, nor is it as American that such vessels are visited. And as the number of actually American vessels engaged in the traffic is believed to be small, the anger of interference with them will be of rare occurrence. It has been the invariable practice of the British Navy, and Lord A. believes of all navies in the world, to ascertain by visit the real nationality of vessels on the high seas. If there be good reason to apprehend their illegal char-acter. In certain lutitudes and for a particular objects the vesse's referred to are visited, not as American but as British vessels engaged in an unlawful traffic; as belonging to nations who have conceded the right of search, or as piratical outlaws, Mr. Stevenson would hardly claim immunity for British vessels engaged in the slave trade, or for piratical advanturers, merely because they display the flag of the American

THE PESS | always been rejected by the United States, and it is for them alone now to determine what may be due to a just regard for their national dignity

and national interests.

IX. The concluding letter was written by Mr. Stevenson. He recapitulates the whole matter in controversy, and hus defines the point at is-sue.—Great Britain united by treat es with other nations in conceding the mutual right of search for the purpose of suppressing the slave trade. Botts, Samson Mason, Wallace, T. F. Marshal, J. R. Botts, Samson Mason, Wallace, T. F. Marshal, J. R. Botts, Samson Mason, Wallace, T. F. Marshal, J. R. Botte, Samson Mason, Wallace, T. F. Marshal, J. R. Committee of Claims — Messrs Giddings, Osborne, tended may be exercised. The United States defined to become a party to these treaties, deemfor the purpose of suppressing the slave trade. Independent of such treaties this right of search Williams and Medil.
Committee on Commerce—Messrs Kennedy, Winter vessels searched in time of peace. Meaning some of the other nations who where parties to these treaties, continued to prosecute the trade, and in order to do so with more effect, resorted to the flag of the United States. The revent this Great Britain deemed it necessary that her cruisers in the African seas should have resorted to the flag of the United States, Terrevent this Great Britain deemed it necessary hat her cruisers in the African seas should have the right of detaining all vassels navigating those seas, for the purpose ascertaining their national character.- Against this practice the inited States Government protested, and demanded reparation in the numerous cases out of which the present discussion has arisen, which however has been refused by the British Government, who still assert the right or her cruisers to continue the practice. In a former note Mr. Stevenson attempted to show that the right thus asserted was substantially a right of search, which is disclaimed by the British Government : and in the next place that if it were not, still the right of interference in the manner asserted with the flags of other nations, not parties to these treaties, was not less unlawful and un-

The right asserted by her Majesty's Government is clear and explicit; it is that the flag of the United States shall exempt no vessel from search by Her Majesty's cruiser in the African seas, unless she shall be found provided with papers entitling her to the production of the flag she wears and proving her to be United States property and navigating the ocean according to denial of the right of the U. S. vessels to navigate the ocean in time of peace without being subjected to examination and detention. Every commander of a British cruiser is considered the idge to decide whether the vessel be travigate ing the ocean according to law.' This is subantially the right of placing British cruisers in any part of the ocean and prescribing the terms upon which other nations are to participate in the freedom of the seas. It is, in effect, a claim of jurisdiction over the whole of the African coast and seas. Where would the exercise of this power end, if once submitted to ! It might easily be extended so as to include the right to search for seamen and deserters, and that of impressments. Does Her Majesty's Government believe, asks Mr. Stevenson, that such a power would be tolerated by any independent ation on the face of the earth!

Thus far then Her Majesty's Government and examining her papers to see if she be en-titled to the country whose flag she may have hosted at the time.—Her Majesty's Government out, as has been apprete aded by Lord Aberdeen, deny to Great Britain or any other nation the right of seizing their own vessel or punishing wided with papers entitling her to wear that their subjects for any violation of their laws or it; but in order to ascertain this, it is necess treates, provided it be done without violating figg; but in order to ascertain this, it is necessary that her papers be examined, and to this he is persuaded the U. S. Government cannot nations; but he does deny the right to Great he is persuaded the U. S. Government cannot nations; but he does deny the right to Great Britain, for will she be permit ed, to extend the transfer of the vessels or citizens of object. Lord P. hopes that the day is not far Britain, fair will she be permit ed, to extend distant when the U. S. Government will flook such interference to the vessels or citizens of the United States sailing under the protection of wide and entire distinction between that right the flag of the recountry. If Great Britain, as is of search which has heretofore been a subject of alleged, and drestrain the slave tride of her own people without violating the rights of other naall other Christian nations have granted each tions, this impunity is to be deplored but it cannot be avoided. Mr. Stevenson does not believe will join the Christian league and no longer per- that this right of visitation was ever practiced by any nation in time of peace. He was also misunderstood by Lord Aberdeen as to the extent of his a lenission of the Abuse of the Ame-VII. Mr. S evenson writes to Lord Aberdeen rican flag. Nor can the American Minister. yield to the force of the reasoning arising out of the limited number of the bona fide American vessels actually engaged in the slave trade, to prove that the danger of in erference with American vessels will be of rare occurrence. He readily admits the fact but does not perceive what bearing in has upon the present discussion. If there was into a single vessel of the United States, eagaged in the slave trade the evils and interruption must still take place whenever the right shall be attempted to be enforced against those that are not slavers. vessels actually engaged in the slave trade, to hose that are not slavers.

those that are not slavers.

But Lord Aberdeen declares that so much be beligerent right and cannot be enforced in time of peace. The principles of public law, Mr. Stevenson contends, expressly declare that the vessels of all nations in time of peace in navigating the occan, shall be exempt from every species and purpose of interruption and detention, when he was nothing, or expressly provided for by the law of nations, or expressly provided for by the law of nations, or expressly provided for by the law of nations, or expressly provided for by the law of nations, or expressly provided for by the law of nations, or expressly provided for by the law of nations, or expressly provided for by the law of nations, and the public law, stiff our Minister contends that all princes are not slavers.

But Lord Aberdeen declares that so much bloom and respect are due to the U. S. flag that the continual testing the contains at expensions of the Secretary of the Navy, exhibiting the contains at expensions of the Secretary of the Navy, exhibiting the contains at expensions of the Secretary of the Navy, exhibiting the contains at expensions of the Secretary of the Navy, exhibiting the contains at expensions of the Secretary of the Navy, exhibiting the contains at expensions of the Navy combined to principle Secretary of the Navy, exhibiting the contains at expensions of the Navy combined to principle Secretary of the Navy, exhibiting the contains at expensions of the Navy can be an expension of the Navy contains an expension of the Navy can be a secretary of the Navy exhibiting the contains at expensions of the Secretary of the Navy can be an expension of the Navy can be an expension of the Navy can be a much bloom and respect are due to the U. S. flag that the contain at expensions of the Secretary of the Navy can be contained to the outer state of the Navy can be a secretary of the Navy can be contained to the outer state of the Navy can label and of the secretary of the Navy can label and the contain at expension of the con the law of nations, or expressly provided for by treaty or compact. Although Prizer is admitted to be an offence against the public law, still our Minister routends that all piracles are not of-Minister contends that all piracles are not of claimed cannot safely be confided to those of funces against the law of nations. Piracy by Her Majesty's craisers who have herectofore examinancement of the Commutees, which we have international law, and that made such by the ercised it, is shown by the cases which have almaniscipal law of any States are of an essentially ready occurred of its abuse for which no repa- lowing resolution, which was read for information. Hence it is that the latter ration has yet been made. Mr. Stevenson thus

The undersigned must, therefore, after the most careful consideration of the arguments advanced in Lord Aberdeen's note, repeat the opinion which he has heretofore expressed, that a power such as that which is now asserted by her Mojesty's G vernment shall be enforced. not only without consent, but in the face of direct refusal to concede it, it can be regarded Mr. Stevenson proceeds to establish this point States than a violation of national rights and sein no other light by the Government of slave trade he says, is lawful to all Govern-ternal law. That its exercise may lead to con-The right then claimed by the British, derives much reason to apprehend. In cases of conflictsequences of a painful character, there is too no support from the praciples of the public law, ing rights between nations, the precise line but is left to stand upon the ground of expediency which neither can pass, but to which each may and necessity, as the means of executing the ex- advance, is not easily found or marked; and isting treates for the suppression of the slave yet it exists, whatever may be the difficulty of trade. Whether this best or not, Mr. Steven-discerning it. In ordinary cases of derangeson says he has no means of judging, and deems ment there is little danger; each nation may and often does yield something to the other Such, however, it is to be feared, is not the present case.-The peculiar nature of the power asserted, and the consequences which may be apallowed, would make every commander of a prehended from its exercise, make it one of an suportant and momentous character. Involving as it does, questions of high and dangerous so vereignty, it may justly be regarded as deeply endangering the good understanding of the two countries. Ought (ler Majesty's Government then, under such circumstances, to insist upon its enforcement! That it will not, the under-VIII. Lord Aberdeen addresses Mr. Stevensigned cannot permit himself to doubt. He wil therefore continue to cherish the hope that, upon a careful review of the whole subject, Her Majesty's Government will see the unpor ferred, have been reversed, and therefore carry tance of adopting other measures for the sunpression of the slave trade than those now proposed, and which will be far better calculated, not only to accomplish the object desired, but to preserve the friendly relations of the two coun-

> Tonacco.-The Hartford Times gives a glowing exhibit of the tobacho statistics in the town of Windsor, Conn. Col. Phelps of Warehouse Point, cultivated fifty acres of tobacco the past year, and raised at least that number of tons, which at 10 cents a pound amounts, says the Times to \$10,000. Neveral of the towns in the neighborhood of Windsor cultivate tobacc to very considerable extent, many of the farners planting from one to three acres, and making profitable crops. The Hartford paper wishes to know "a hat Virginia will say to this?" She will undoubtedly consider it unconstitutional; every ping of pigtail grown in Connecticut will upon as an "abstraction" from the letter and spirit of the rights of the Old Dominon as they were always laid down by "Mr. Jefferson" and finally settled to all politica eternity by the "Resolutions of 98."-N. Y.

being the display the ling of the American linion. Great Britain, he says, claims no right the is not willing to grant, and a mutual right search is believed to be the most simple and John Andrews, Thomas Dunlap, and sundry dectual means of attaining the object which h Governments have in view—the suppress holders of the U. S. Bank of several thousand of the slave trade. But this proposal has dollars. CONGRESS.

At the commencement of the session of the House

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Committee of Elections — Messis Halsted, Blair, Travens, Benjamu Randall, Borden, Barion, Turney, Iouston and Reynolds.

Committee of Ways and Means—Messis Fillingre.

Plumer.

Committee for the District of Columbia—Messrs Underwood, Summers, Alexander Randall, Powell, Richard W. Thompson, John Campbell, Ward, Daw-son and Bidlack.

Son and Bidlack.
Committee on the Judiciary—Messrs Barnard,
Trumbull, Pierce, Maxwell, Thomas F. Fos er, Midton Brown, Charles J. Ingersoll, Roosevelt and Saunless Brown, Charles J. Ingersoll, Roosevelt and Saun-

ton Brown, Charles J. Ingersoll, Roosevelt and Saunders.
Committee on Ravolutionary Claims — Messrs Hall
P. G. Geode, Triplett, Thos. J. Campbell, Maynard,
Washington, James, Parmenter and W. C. Goode.
Committee on Public Expenditures — Messrs Shepperd, Linn, Hudson, John T. Stuart, Meriwether,
Green, Chinton, Littlefield and McClellan.
Committee on Private Lami Claims — Messrs Moore,
A. H. Staart, John Young, Wm. C. Johnson, R.
D. Davis, Cross, Turney, Payne and Clarles Brown.
Committee on Manufactures — Messrs Saltonstall,
Tillinghast, Randolph, Slade, Hunt, Henry, Halershain, Aaron V. Brown, and P. C. Caldwell.
Committee on Agriculture — Messrs Deberry, Raigway, Simonion, Mattocks, Duig, Shaw, Edwards,
Partidge, and John Hastings.

ige, and John Hastings, unittee on Indian Affairs-Messrs Cooper, Ca-

on, Soliers, W. Beiler, Watterson, of John C. Edwards,
Mileary Affairs—Messrs Stanley, or Wilson B. Campbell, Stokely, Wilson Wilson B. Campbell, Stokely, Wilson, Wilson, Coles, the Milion—Messrs Kenn, Coles, Committee on the Milma-Messrs Kenn, Coles, Ward, Boyd, S. H. Buthr, Redmg, Alfred Marshall,

Vard, Royd, S. R. Buther, Redmy, Alfred Marshall, Sweeny, and Houston.
Committee on Nach Affairs - Messes Wise, King, Jalhoun, Join C. Clark, Burnell, Fe senden, Granan, Mallory, and Clifford.
Committee on Foreign Affairs—Messes John Q. Idanis, Cashing, Everett, W. C. Johnson, Granger, Jaluor, Hamter, Raett, and Proffit.
Committee on the Territories—Messes Pope, Christopher, H. Williams, Garret Davis, Soffers, Gates, Josepher, Chidwell, Hayes, Dean, and Charles A. Floyd, Committee on Revolutionary Pensions—Messes Committee on Revolutionary Pensions - Mes aliaferro, Rodney, Staley N. Clarke, Mathiot, W. Andrews, Babcock, Matthews, Fornace, and W.

Committee on Inva'd Pensions - Mess's Morris, verige, Br. er, Gordon, Stratton, Isane D. Jones, loan, Sanford, and Augustus Young. Committee on Roads and Canals—Mersrs Law-Committee on Rouds and Canals—Messrs Law-tence, Lane, John B. Thompson, W.W. Irwin, Sprigg. Steemed, Wood, Daniel, and Riggs. Committee on Patents—Messrs R. McClellan, Cranston, Gerry, Rain ey, and Sanford. Committee on Public Buildings and Groun's— Messr, Chardman, Ward, Augustus Young, Cranston and Brayene.

of browne. Committee on Revisal and Unfinished Businessrs Eastman, Beeson C. A. Floyd, Jack, and Matoeks.
Gainmittee on Accounts - Messrs Marchard, York,
Carey, St. bry N. Clarke, and J. L. Williams.
Garanttee on Mileage - Messrs T. W. Williams,
Merrwether, John C. Edwards, Wes brook, and Eg-

ort. Committee on the L bracy, on the part of the House

Committee on the Library, on the part of the fronce

-Mesers Tallumbast, Ayering, and Sumfer.

Seneral Committees.

On Fronce and the Currency-Mesers Cuslong,
John P. Kennedy, Gilmer G. Davis, Wise, Roosevelt,
Profit, McKay, and Win, W. Irwin.

On the Appointment of Representatives—Mesers

Eyewett, Childs, Carathers, Summers, Pearce, John

T. Short, Hallock, Cross, and Weller. Smart, Belisck, Cross, and Weller. On the Smithsonian Bequest—Messrs J. Q. Adams, Habers'um, Truman Smith, Underwood, Benjamin Rambali, Charles J. Ingersoll, Hunter, Houston, and Browner.

id Browne. On the National Foundry—Messes W. C. Johnson, Samson Mason, King, Ranto'ph, Mallary, Hunt, Keim, Parmenter, and Cave Johnson. We condense the proceedings of Monday from the

National Intelligencer. IN STRATE, Mr Sevier, of Arkansas, appeared and

is which motion was adopted.

In the House of Representatives, heades the Resolved, That the several memorials, petitions and resolutions presented to the House of Representatives at the last Congress, and which were not finally act-dion, also all fulls which were reported, acted on, and don, also all folls which were reported, across of the Board and a such bills as were referred to committees and not reported on, he again referred to the committees to which the same were respectively referred at the last Concress, a written request to that effect heing handed by any member to the Clerk of the House, whose duty it shall be to enter the same upon the parmal as if presented in the House.

Mr Wise inquired whether this resolution would not embrace sundry aboltion peritions, and have the relations of the relation of the relation of the relations of the relations of the relation of the relations of the relation of the relations of the relation of th

Mr Wise said he had then no objection to the adop-

And the resolution was adopted.

Mr Underwood desired to offer the following resortion, which was read for information: miglov in tal intrasticular through motes of the delastes and recessings, and preparing the same for the press—flow shall farmes, the public printers, with all practical despatch a copy of their reports for insertion a their paper, and such protest shall publish the same though the state of the state of

The House then proceeded to the choice of a Chap-lan, and the result was as follows, (Messrs Cushing, Ward and Roosevelt acting as tellers.)
Whole number of votes,

193

Necessary to a choice, Mr Marrier received

So the Rev. Mr Marritt, having received a ma-trity of all the votes, was declared duly elected Chap-in on the part of the House for the present session. In the Sexate, on Tuesday, the following appointment of Committees for the session, was announced ment of Committees for the by the President pro tem.

On Foreign Relations-Messra Rives, Preston, Bussrs Evans, Berrien, Mangum, Woodbury and Bayard

On Naval Affairs—Messrs Mangum, Archer, Wil.

The various portions of the President's Message were referred to the appropriate committees.

Tappan, Fulton and Dixon.
On Indian Affairs—Meets Morchead, White, Sci.

Is the House of Reparentatives, petitions and memorials were called for in the order of States. Massachusetts leing called in turn, several members

Mr Cushing gave notice that he would ask leave excepted to bring in a bill for the roles of claroants of French spot atoms prior to 1800.

Mr Adams (amongst a vast number of pentions) treated a pot it in from sundry entrons of Hamilton court. On the feet of the from sundry entrons of Hamilton. repeal of the 21st rule; which east rule is in the

all repeat of the 21st rule; which such rule is in the dilawing words:

"No potition, memorial, resolution, or other paper raying the abolition of slavery in the District of olimbra, or any State or Territory, or the slave rade between the States or Territories of the United tates in which it now exists, shall be received by this louse, or entertained in any way whatever."

Mr Adams moved that the petries be referred to a elect committee of more members, with marinerious a report a resolution repealing the said role.

The Speaker said the instructions could only be

Mr Cave Johnson objected. Mr Alams then modified his motion so as to sim-ly refer the petition to a select committee of ame numbers; and asked the yeas and mays on that mo-

Mr Merriwether moved to lay the motion to refer on the table.

The yeas and nays being taken, the question was dacided in the negative, yeas \$7, mays 92. Mr Adams' mo ion recurring, a call of the House was moved and ordered. The roll being called, and the names of absentees, 193 members answered. Further proceed-ings on the call were then suspended, by a vote of 90 to 90—the Speaker decided in the affirmative. Mr Merriwether, expressing a win to debate the ques-tion, the motion was laid over one day, under the

rule.

Mr Adams then presented another abolision petiion, and moved that it be referred to the Committee in the Judiciary. The motion was laid on the table, eas 66, mays 47.

tates as far as the members from New York. Mr Fillmore, then, on leave, introduced a bill ma-MIT almose, face, on leave, introduced a bil ma-king appropriations for the expenses of the present session of Congress, which was twice read and refer-red to the Committee of Ways and Means. A reso-tation passed granting the use of the Representatives Hall to the Agraelland Convention on Wednesday evening, and the House adjourned.

IN THE SENATE, on Wednesday, Messra Presto and Calhoon, of S. C. appeared and took their seats.

Mr Wright presented a memorial from crizens of
Ningura county, New York, praying Congress so far is they may consider it wise and expedient, to inter-cele with the British Government for the liberation of the American entrens now prisoners at Van Die-nau's Land.

man's Land.

Mr Borbanan presented a memorial in relatent to Marine Rospitals on the Western waters; and a petition from the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Philadelphia harf or.

Mr Bayard presented a potition, praying that piers may be constructed in Philadelphia harf or.

Mr Bayard presented a potition, praying that piers may be constructed in the river Delaware, on the western side of Christiana.

Mr Woodbury presented the potition of sandry citizens of Michigan, praying Congress to make an analysis of Michigan, praying Congress to make an analysis.

Mr King presented the joint resolutions of the Leg-Mr King presented the joint resolutions of the Legislature of Alabama, requesting the establishment of a land office in that state for the disposition of the lands acquired under the Cheroker trenty. Also, joint resolutions from the same lody, in which complaint is made of the great inconvenience resulting to the community from the present rates of postage, and requesting that Congress will conform the same to the small coins issued from the mint.

In addition to the above, petitions and memorials were presented by Messra Buchanan, Wright, Miller, Sevier and Pierce.

exier and Pierre.

Mr Mernek in reduced a joint resolution providing
r the transfer, to the company, of the stock held by
e United States in the Classipeake and Ohio Canal;

rnewof persons having claims under treaties with a separate powers, out of the money which has a poid, on account of the same, into the Treasury

the United States.

Mr Prenties introduced a bill to authorize the paye of invalid persons in certain cases; a rebef of Triankful Reynolds; a bill for th Fester Johnson, of North Carolina, and a bill for the dief of Hubbih Tucker. Mr White introduced a fell making appropriation

States of Ohio, Indiana and It moss. Luntington introduced a bill to indemnify Noah Mr Porter introduced a bill supplementary to the

Mr Monton introduced a bill to authorize the Leg

islature of Louisiana to sell the bruds heretofore ap-promisted for school purposes in that state. Mr Lom introduced a "di creating a new land dis-trict in Missiani, and changing the boundaries of the

Resolved, That a standing committee of the Senate cappointed, to whem shall be referred every question on the printing of documents, reports of other patter, transmitted by either of the Executive department. matter, transmitted by either of the Executive departments, and all memorials, petricins, accompanying do uncerts, together with all other matter, the printing of which shall be moved, excepting bills originating in Congress, resolutions offered by any Senator, communications from the Legislatures of the respective States, and motions to print, by order of the standary committees of the Senate, of reports, documents or other matter pertaining to the subjects refaired to such committees by the Senate; and it shall be the duty of such committee in printing to report in every case, in one day, or sooner, if practicable. every case, in one day, or sooner, if practicable On motion of Mr Barrow, the Secretary of Treasury was instructed to inform the Senate what amount of public lands has been surveyed and is for sale in Louis ann; and, also, what quantity was ad-vertised by proclamation, and afterwards suspended.

y and Bayard.

memorre—Mesers Huntington, Woodbridge,
On menon of Mr Linn, the committee on Comamation, and afterwards suspended On Manufactures—Mests Simmons, Archer, Milor, Bachanan and Morchead.
On Agriculture—Mests Simmons, Archer, Milor, Bachanan and Morchead.
On Agriculture—Mests Linn, Bates, Barrow,
Smith of Conn., and Storgoon.
On Military Affairs—Messis Preston, Merrick, Benobstructions in their bodies, which annually destroy
areas number of standard and other water card by the removal of snags, tranks of trees, and other obstroctions in their bodies, which animally desiroy a great number of steamboats, and other water etail, the Milita Messrs Phelps, Fulton, Smath of The various and McRoberts.

hams, Choate and Bayard.

On the District of Columbia - Messrs Bayard.

On the District of Columbia - Messrs Bayard.

Over, instructing the committee on Naval Affairs to On the District of Columbia—Messrs Bayare, oung, King Kerr and Rives.

On Public Lands—Messrs Smith of L, Tallmadge, Valker, Huntington and Prentiss.

On Private Land Claum—Messrs Henderson, Linn, the peace establishment of the Navy, so as not to be changed except by express provision made by Con-

On Revol tionary Claims—Messrs Dixon, Ciayton, Smith of Conn., Allen and Cuthbert.
On the Judiciary—Messrs Berrien, Clayton, Preusiss, Walker and Kerr.
On the Post Office and Post Roads—Messrs Merrick, Simmons, McRoberts, Mouton and Miller.
On Roads and Canals—Messrs Porter, White, Young, King and Cuthbert.
On Pensions—Messrs Bates, Pierce, Allen, Graham and Sevier.
On the Library—Messrs Prentiss, Tappan and

on Surgeon.

On Enrolled Bills—Messrs Patter and Williams.
On Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Messrs
White, Tappan and Evans.
A number of p thions were presented and Surgeon Continued and the twenty-first more in the report of all laws in the maintaints of the fee States, the Federal Annual Continued and the maintaints of the States, the Federal Continued and the maintaints of the States, the Federal Continued and the maintaints of the States, the Federal Continued and the maintaints of the States, the Federal Continued and the maintaints of the States, the Federal Continued and the Maintaints of the States and States A number of p titions were presented and some mitted, and a number of bills, mostly prize were introduced and referred to the appropriate committees.

Mr Mangam offered a resolution for the appointment of a standing committee, whose duty it should be to report on the mession of printing reports from the Executive Dright while, memorials and to be remarks it was ordered to be over one day and to be printed.

After a short executive session the Senate adj.

Is the House of Reinbergyarium, petitions and memorials were called for in the order of States.

wood also expressed his dissent from the decision, and expressed a wish to make a me remarks to the House and the country to morrow on this subject.

Mr Underwood, in presenting petitions, moved for a select committee of seven on the subject of steamboat assignation generally, and a select committee of seven on the claims of the heirs of Rumsey, said to have been the first to set a steamboat in operation. These committees were ordered by the House.

Mr Thompson of Mississipp, gave notice of intention as introduce a bull to repeal the first seven sections of the Distribution law. Mr. Hopkins gave notice of a bill to repeal the

Mr Hopkins gave notice of a bill to repeal the Bankrupt law.

Mr Cushing, from the select committee on the plan of finance, reported from that committee a resolution "requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish to the House the plan of finance alluded to in the President's Message" Passed without debate. Various notices of private bills were given by differ-ent members.

ent members.

Defore the Territories were called for petitions, at a quarter before three, the House adjourned.

In the Senate, on Thursday, Mr. Preston introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to report his plan for a Wascall Agent as soon as possible. It is suggested that Mr. P. may be placed at the head of the Select Committee on the Currency.

Mr. Linn introduced a bill for the occupation of Mr. Linn introduced a bill for the occupation of Oregon, and throwing the shield of our protection over the settlers. It was referred to a select committee of fire. He also gave notice of his intention to bring in a bill for the repeal of the Distribution Act, and to apply the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to the defences of the country.

The Senate adjustmed over to Monday.

In the House of Representatives, the greater part of the day was occupied in referring the subjects of the President's Message to the appropriate committees. On the reference of that part which treats of the tariff, a debate ensued which lasted until the hour of adjustment without any definite action. One portion

our ment, without any definite action. One portice for reference to the Committee on Manufacture while nonther is for a reference to the Committee Ways and Means. Mr. Wise insisted that it won be a test question as regarded the House, for he ha always found that those who desired a protecti-fariff vated for a reference to the Committee on Mar-ofactures, while those who looked to revenue, vot-for referring to Committee of Ways and Means.



FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 24, 1841.

PROGRESS OF ANARCHY.

and right-minded portion of the community

to an article from the Boston Atlas, which

We ask the serious attention of the hones

will be found in another column, in regard to the recent alarming and high-handed proceedings of the Tory members in the Tennessee Legislature. Ever since that State was admitted into the Union, it has been the invariable practice of the Legislature to elect their Senators to Congress, by a joint vote of the two Houses, in general assembly. From the first year when Tennessee became an organized State, through all her sin of the Tory party, when they were in political friends, to carry out the principles subsequent history, amidst all her political revolutions, and even when the spirit of faction has raged highest, this has been the uniform rule recognized by all parties to be of binding obligation and opposed by none .- Mr. Van Buren, and no man ever practiced December, to elect a Senator for six years. Both Whigs and Tories have elected their more faithfully upon a professed course of to succeed the Hon. A. Anderson-and the Senators in this manner without a single ex- policy. And no party ever trod more close- other, a Convention on the third of Decemception and till this year neither party ever ly in the "footsteps" of their leader, than ber, to elect a Senator to fill the unexpired had the hardihood to question the propriety of the established custom. But what customs. We are rejoiced, therefore, lutions were adopted, 13 to 12-Mr Speaker tom is too venerable, what rule too sacred, after such disgraceful truckling to the South Turney and the twelve Wings voting in the to be disregarded or trampled down, by the by Northern Tories, to see the Northern affirmative, and the twelve Locofocos in the Totals, when it happens to impede the ad- Whigs pursue a bolder course. They will negative. vancement of a party favorite? With their be sustained in this by the united voice of For this honorable course, we took occato provale for the adjustment of titles to land in usual felicity of interpretation, the Tory members of the Tennessee Legislature have seed in 1-36; also, a bill granting compensation. members of the Tennessee Legislature have, all at once, discovered that the mode of New York American: members of the Tennessee Legislature have, passed in 1836; aloa, a bill granting compensation for the services of the Mohana makina, and a bill for the relief of Ched O. Lacy.

Mr. Fullon introduced a bill relative to lands claimed by certain persons in Arkansas; also, a bill to settle the titles to certain lands in the same State; a bill for the relief of Samuel Norms and Frederick Saigrain; a bill for the relief of Heavy W. son, and a bill for the relief of Heavy W. son, and a bill for the relief of E. hrain D. D.von.

Mr. Pierce introduced a bill to settle the claims of the Tennessee Legislature have, all at once, discovered that the mode of cleeting Senators by joint ballot is unconstitution of the sum of the fine title for the relief of Samuel Norms and Frederick Saigrain; a bill for the relief of E. hrain D. D.von.

Solons do not condescend to inform us. It is not the claims of the relief of the claims of the relief of the relief of E. hrain D. D.von.

The following is from the New York American:

"The high tariff current is setting stronger every day, and it must sweep all before it. The anti-tariff the intelligence, ere long, of the election of the intelligence, ere long, of the election of world is older than it was in 1833, and the prospect that the relief of the relief of E. hrain D. D.von.

Mr. Pierce introduced a bill to settle the claims of the transfer of the transfer of the world in members of the Tennessee Legislature have, all at once, discovered that the mode of cleeting Senators by joint ballot is unconstitution of the supposed the matter settled, and expected way, and it must sweep all before it. The anti-tariff the intelligence, ere long, of the election of two Whig Senators. It seems, however, world is older than it was in 1833, and the prospective of the world in the intelligence, ere long, of the election of two Whig Senators. It was the intelligence of the world in the intelligence, ere long, of the election of two Whig Senators. It was the intelligence of the matter settled, and expec solons do not condescend to inform us. It is quite sufficient, it seems, for the benighted Whigs of the country to be assured that such, at this particular time, is the settled opinion of the Tennessee Tories. Whether these disinterested patriots were influenced in their opinions by the probability that, if they adopted the usual mode of election, the Resolved. That the Speaker engage the services of ar stempt phers, at a componential on the continue in force the act for the rady of the House daily and adjustment of private land claims in Missouri, and of the House, whose dity it shall be to report and of the House, whose dity it shall be to report and of the House daily, and adjustment of private land claims in Missouri, and changing the asplement was approved in 1832, and to which a supplement was appro in both branches of the Legislature, they have themselves adopted this very identical mode of electing their Senators, and this was all right and just and appropriate, because then they could choose a devoted and faithful believer in their own political creed. But now the case is widely different. If they should adopt the usual method of election, by joint ballot, namely, the result would undoubtedly be the choice of two Whig Senators—and that would be manifestly unconstitutional. Such is the convincing logic of the Tennessee Tories. As a stroke of party policy we heartily rejoice at the course they are pursuing. In by gone times they have played the same game in Maryland, New York and New Jersey, and the people, indignant at their factious conduct, have, in every instance, with their "huge pauxe," vetoed their wicked machinations. And, mark our words, so it will be in Tennessee. The plot,—the treason may succeed for a sit in the corresponding to the treason may succeed for a sit in the corresponding to the plot,—the treason may succeed for a sit in the corresponding to the plot,—the treason may succeed for a sit in the corresponding to the plot,—the treason may succeed for a sit in the corresponding to the plot,—the treason may succeed for a sit in the corresponding to the plot,—the treason may succeed for a sit in the plot,—the treason may succeed for a sit in the plot,—the treason may succeed for a sit in the plot,—the treason may succeed for a sit in the plot,—the treason may succeed for a sit in the plot,—the treason may succeed for a sit in the plot,—the treason may succeed for a sit in the plot,—the treason may succeed for a sit in the plot,—the treason may succeed for a sit in the plot,—the treason may succeed for a sit in the plot,—the plot,—the plot,—the treason may succeed for a sit in the plot,—the pl was all right and just and appropriate, betraitors who achieved it, will get such a

We understand that Messrs. John H.

THE TWO EX-PRESIDENTS.

A late number of the Albany Argus contains a long and elaborate article arging the demagogue fairly on the hip. It shows re-nomination of Mr. Van Buren for the conclusively that President Tyler's Fiscal Presidency. After enumerating the un- Project, which the Missouri Gladiator asrivalled achievements of this illustrious sails with a ferocity more rabid than usual, Petitions were presented in the order of the States, On the Library—Messes Prentiss, Tappan and Dioate.
On Patents—Messes Prentiss, Porter, Henderson, On Patents—Messes Prentiss, Porter, Henderson, On Patents—Messes Rear, Falton and Evans.
On Engrossed Edils—Messes Messes Rear, Miller and Stargeon.
On Engrossed Edils—Messes Messes Rear, Falton and Evans.
On Engrossed Edils—Messes Rear, Falton and Evans.
On Engrossed Edils—Me Argus considers it quite vulgar and anti- sonian on the subject: descend to represent his district in Congress after having occupied the Presidential chair and thinks the undignified example of this rude plebeian affords a striking contrast to

rude plebeian affords a striking contrast to the "graceful," polished, patrician bearing of the "philosophical" Martin. The following is an extract from the article to which we refer:—

"Of the generations since the Revolution, two Presidents only have been defined a re-election. It may be thought invisious to pursue a comparison between them, respecting the manner in which they have been defined a re-election. It may be thought invisious to pursue a comparison between them, respecting the manner in which they have been defined as a comparison between them, respecting the manner in which they have been defined a re-election. It may be thought invisious to pursue a comparison between them, respecting the manner in which they have been defined as a comparison between them, respecting the manner in which they have in the policical faith cannot be more directly at opposite, than their course of conduct in this respect. If an unsanished desire of place, a craving for public election of the public occupation which an impatient and restless spirit could neather content on a subdist, prompted a return, in a subordinate station, to the secess of policical and legislative contention; a forward gladulator in the strick provoking conflicts and necessary offices, as a branch of the Government, and the adminish the respect for the presidential world the example of an ex-president, returning, with a fresh zeal and a shurpened appetite to the rery suid ments of a public exercer; if such an exhibition was a fresh zeal and a shurpened appetite to the rery suid ments of a public exercer; if such an exhibition was a fresh zeal and a shurpened appetite to the rery suid ments of a public exercer; if such an exhibition was a fresh zeal and a shurpened appetite to the rery suid ments of a public exercer; if such an exhibition was a fresh zeal and a shurpened appetite to the rery suid ments of a public well as a fresh zeal and a shurpened appetite to the rery suid ments of a public velocity, the pleasing and the graceful acquescence in

"His (Mr. A 's) stores of special knowledge on "every subject, gradually garnered up through the "course of his extraordinary life, in the well arranged "storehouse of a memory which is said to have never yet permitted a single fact to es ape it, gives him a great advantage over all new comers. He is a wonderful, occentric genius. He belongs to no "party, nor does any party belong to him. He is of too cold a nature to be long a party leader. He is "original of yery pendar idea, and perfectly for original of very peculiar ideas, and perfectly fear-less and independent in maintaining them. He is remarkable for his affability to young necsons, and surrounded by them at his own table, he can be as hilacous and as happy as the gayest of them. For one service, at least, the country ones him a degratitude. I refer to the fine illustration whi might wish to see him occupy in that body, yet every point of view the example was a fine one."

Democratic Review, vol. 1, page 79.

What does Master Brook say to that?

Is the Atlas satisfied with our certificate?

THE BEST JOKE OF THE SEASON. drubbing at the hands of their betrayed and outraged constituents as they will be likely to remember for the remainder of their lives.

HUMBUG BENTON.

The Madisonian has this beetle-headed

assure our faint in the successful working out of the great problem of self-government."

The best commentary upon this beautiful specimen of modern democracy is to be found in a late number of the Democratic Review, where this "undignified" example of the venerable Ex-President is thus spoken of:—

I such a scheme is considered constitutional and democratic, when suggested by the later, we cannot conceive why it should be thought otherwise when recommended by the former. We otherwise when recommended by the former. otherwise when recommended by the former. We should like to be enlightened upon this subject by the

HIGH-HANDED & OUTRAGEOUS CON-DUCT OF THE LOCOFOCO MEMBERS OF THE TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

We expressed a few days since, the gratification we felt, at the prospect of a termination of the difficulties existing in the Tenafforded of the true character of our Institutions, when he passed from the Presidential palace to his present post on the floor of the House of Represent fastires. Though the position which he has there amade his own may not be that which his Gensis. Wings, and thirteen Locofocos,-Mr. Tur-

ney, the Speaker, being one of the latter. After a long discussion in the Senate, in which the Locofocos strenuously opposed We are rejoiced to hear that the sub- the proposition to go into Convention with iect of a protective Tariff is likely to be- the House of Representatives, for the purcome the prominent topic of discussion pose of choosing two Senators in Congress, at the present session of Congress. The Mr Speaker Turney gave in. He express-North has submitted long enough to the ed his sense of his responsibility to his conbluster and bravado of Southern Hotspurs. stituents, an acknowledged majority of whom The time has arrived for northern men to were Whigs, and who had treated him with come forward boldly, take high ground, and great kindness, and he avowed his determiinsist upon their rights. It was the besetting nation, even at the risk of displeasing his power, that they yielded every thing to of the Constitution and Laws, and to vote Southern arrogance. "We must carry the in favor of going into Convention. With South by falling in with Southern measures, this view he introduced two resolutions, one and the North by party machinery," said proposing a Convention, on the second of

marked the course of the Richmond Whig, one of the most ably edited papers of the country, and a most powerful ally in that great contest which resulted in the utter prostration of the Tories, will feel assured that this new paper will be conducted with

On Friday, the 3d of December, the Convention again assembled-and Mr Speaker The last Washington Globe-that "arbi- Tunney, the pure-minded and chivalrous ter elegentiarum"-has the following para- Democrat-the man who had magnanimousgraph, which we regard as the best joke we ly sacrificed his party prepossessions to his On Indian Affairs—Measure Morchend, White, Second, Phelps and Beston.

On Chairs—Measure Graham, Wright, Woodbridge and Phelps.

Woodbridge and Phelps.

On Chairs—Measure Graham, Wright, Woodbridge and Phelps.

Peck, of this town, and Solon Group, of the start from the start patriotic sense of duty-Mr Speaker Turney